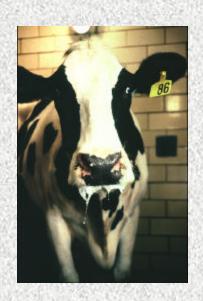


Foot-and-Mouth Disease



Overview







Vesicular Diseases

- Viral diseases manifested by lameness, vesicular lesions and, subsequently, erosions of the epithelium of the mouth, nares, muzzle, feet, and teats.
- Vesicular diseases are clinically indistinguishable from each other.



VESICULAR DISEASES



- Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)
- Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD)
- Vesicular Exanthema of Swine (VES)



Vesicular Diseases: Etiology



VIRUS	FAMILY	GENUS Aphtovirus	
FMD	Picornaviridae		
VS	Rhabdovirus	Vesiculovirus	
SVD	Picornaviridae	Enterovirus	
VES	Caliciviridae	Calicivirus	



Vesicular Diseases: Host Range

U	SI	DA	

	FMD	VS	SVD	VES
CATTLE	Yes	Yes	No	No
PIGS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
HORSES	No	Yes	No	No
HUMANS	No	Some	Could	No
WILDLIFE	Many	???	Swine	Marine



Clinical Susceptibility

U ₂ L	JA

	FMD	VSV	SVD	VES
Cattle	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pigs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sheep	Yes	No ?	No	No
Horses	No	Yes	No	No
Human s	No	Some	Could	No
Wildlife	Many	???	Swine	Marine





Foot-and-Mouth Disease

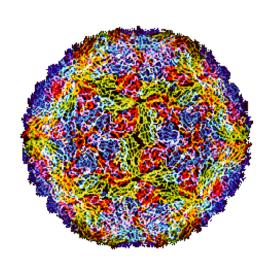
Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is an extremely contagious, viral disease of domestic cloven-hoofed and many wild animals, characterized by fever, vesicular lesions and, subsequent erosions of the epithelium of the mouth, tongue, nares, muzzle, feet, and teats.





FMD Virus Serotypes

- 7 Types (with > 60 Subtypes)
 - A (A₅, A₂₄, etc)
 - O (O1, etc)
 - C (C3, etc)
 - SAT-1
 - SAT-2
 - SAT-3
 - Asia-1





FMD Virus Stability



pH Sensitive: <6.5 or >11.0

UV Sensitive: (sun light)

Survives in moist, organic-rich

materials







FMD Transmission

- Aerosols
- Direct contact
- Meat products
- Fomites







FMD - Epidemiology

- Portal of entry:
 - Respiratory tract
 - Oral (swine)
- Incubation: 1 5 days
- Clinical duration: 3 4 weeks





FMD - Epidemiology

Morbidity: >95%

Mortality: <1% Adults</p>

>50% Neonates

Carrier state: in cattle (6-24 months)



FMD Epidemiology



Horses:

- Not susceptible
- Not carriers
- Humans:
 - Not susceptible
 - Short term survival in throat
 - > After 24-30hrs of high aerosol inhalation
 - Plum Island experience no transmission by laboratory workers in daily contact with FMD animals







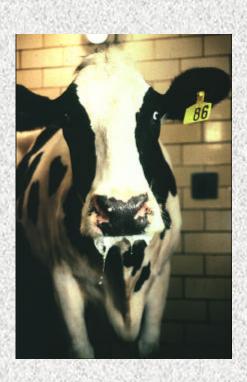
FMD - Clinical Signs

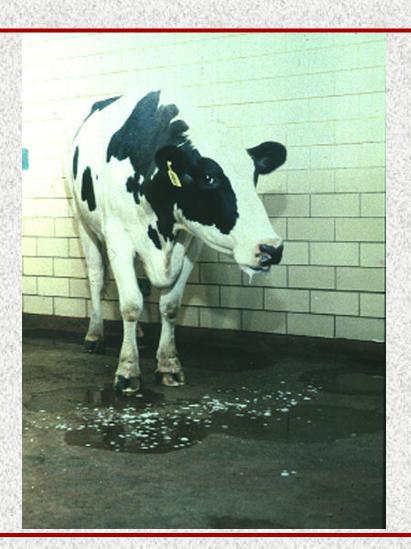
- Fever
- Lameness
- Blanching of coronary bands
- Salivation
- Vesicles and erosions
 - Tongue, lips, snout/muzzle, coronary bands, interdigital cleft, soles, teats, & rumen pillars.



FMD- Cattle Salivation









FMD- Cattle Tongue Lesions











FMD - Cattle Feet & Teat Lesions





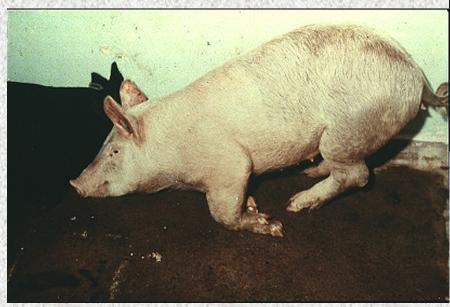






FMD – Swine Feet & Snout Lesions









FMD - Swine Feet Lesions



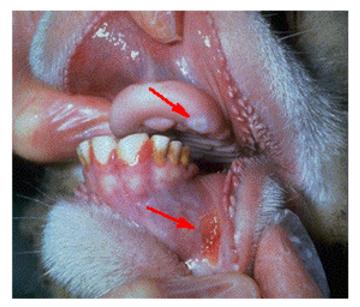




FMD - Ovine Lesions









FMD - Cattle Differential Diagnosis



- BVD Mucosal Disease
- Rinderpest
- Bluetongue Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease
- Malignant Catarrhal Fever
- IBR
- Foot-rot
- Pseudocow Pox Papular Stomatitis
- Herpes Mammillitis
- Chemical Burns



Vesicular Diseases: Diagnostic Samples



- Vesicular Epithelium
- Vesicular Fluid
- Oesophageal-Pharyngeal (OP) Fluids
- Serum (Acute and Convalescent)







Antigen detection:

- Virus Isolation (in vitro or in vivo)
- Complement Fixation
- ELISA
- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

Antibody detection:

- FMD: Virus Infection Associated Antigen (VIAA)
- Virus Neutralization
- ELISA
- Western Blot





FMD Natural or Artificial Immunity

- Short duration of immunity
- Type and subtype specific
- Inactivated vaccines available





FMD - Prevention

- Control of importation of animals and products
- Decontamination and disposal of foreign garbage
- Strong animal health infrastructure
- Reportable disease & Prompt diagnosis



FMD



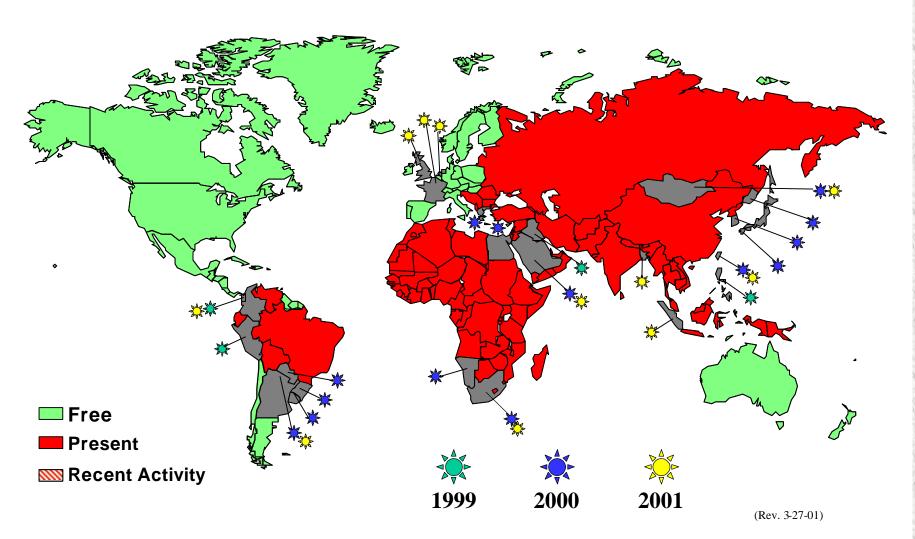
Control and Eradication

- Quarantine, stop movement of animals and products
- Disinfection of vehicles and personnel
- Slaughter of infected and contact animals
- Destruction of infected carcasses
- Ring / Strategic vaccination

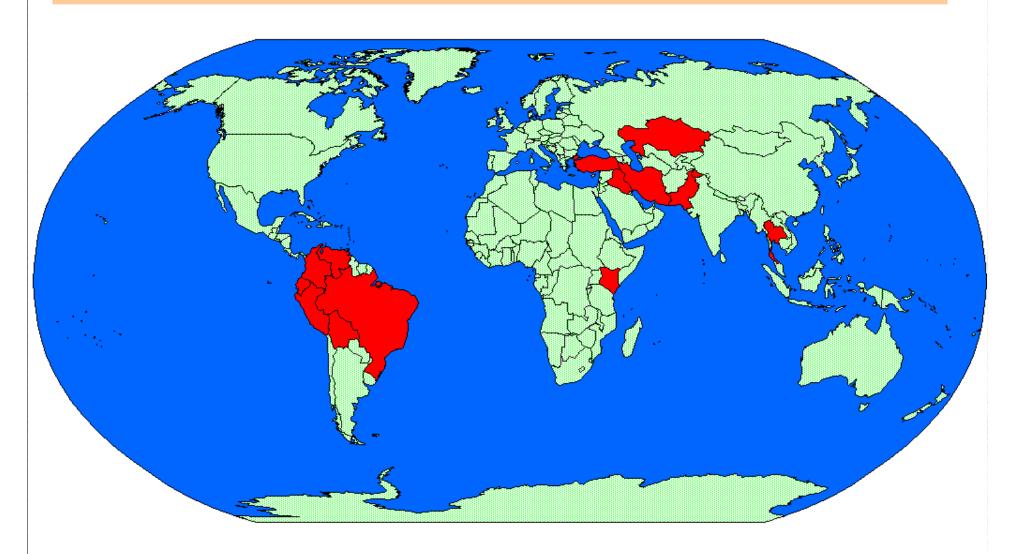


Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Distribution and Recent Activity

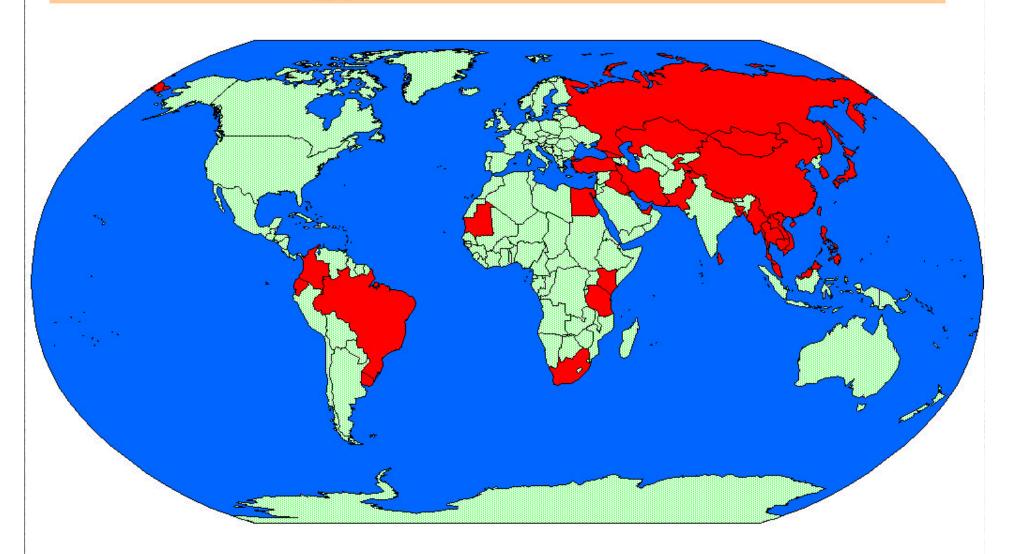


FMD Type A outbreaks 2000



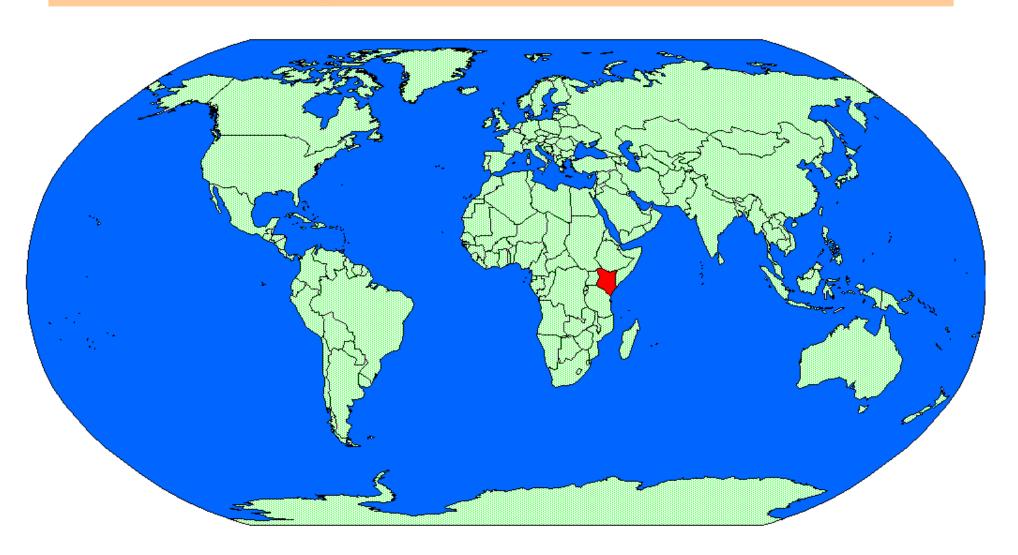
FMD Type A as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO

FMD Type O outbreaks 2000



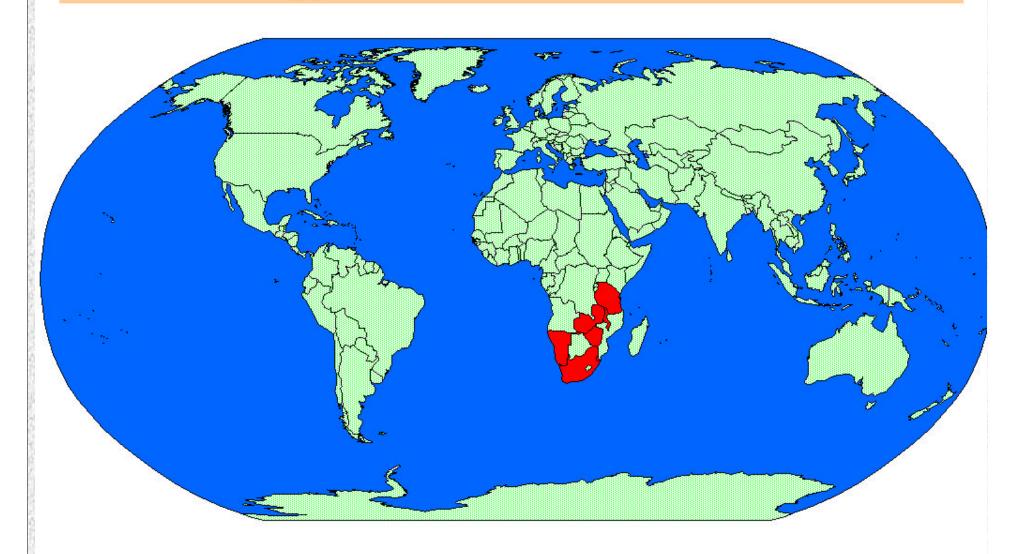
FMD Type O as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO

FMD Type C outbreaks 2000



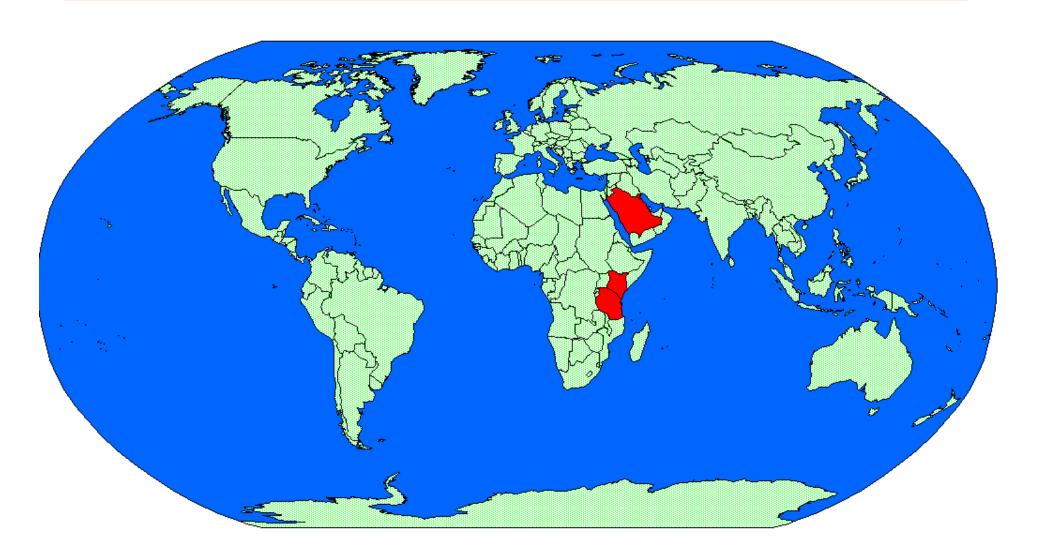
FMD Type C as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO

FMD Type SAT1 outbreaks 2000



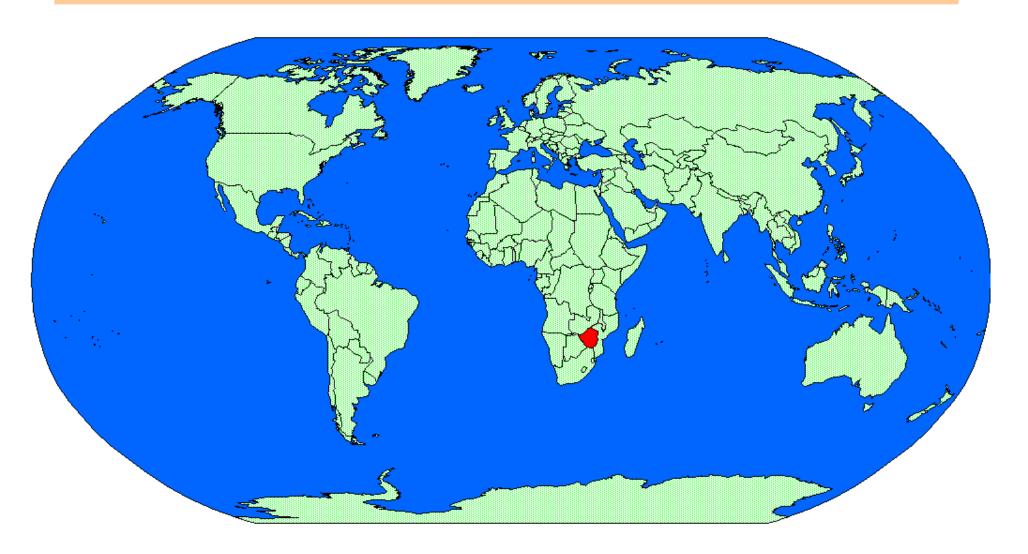
FMD Type SAT 1 as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO

FMD Type SAT2 outbreaks 2000



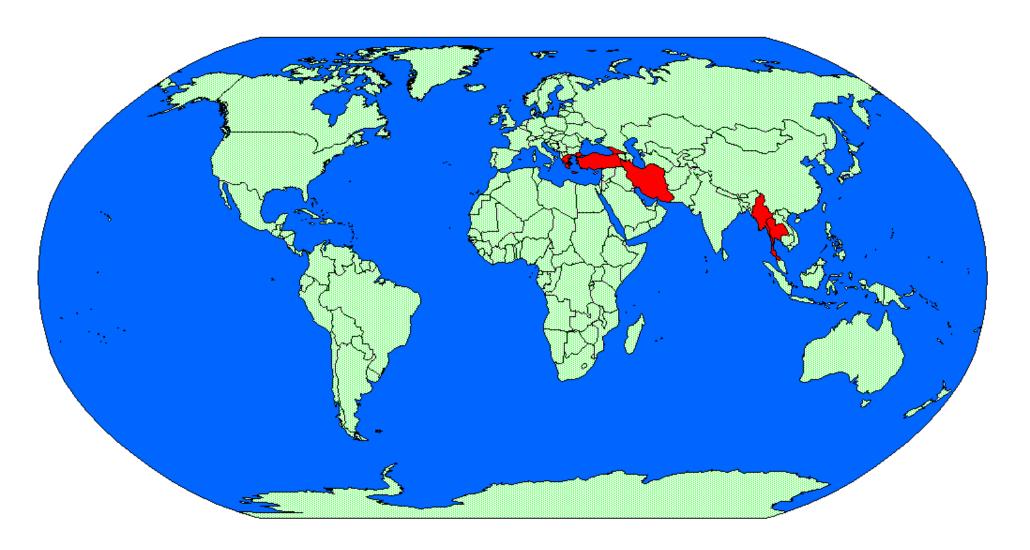
FMD Type SAT 2 as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO

FMD Type SAT3 outbreaks 2000



FMD Type SAT3 as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO

FMD Type Asia 1 outbreaks 2000



FMD Type Asia 1 as officially reported to OIE,WRL,FAO















